

One good reason to know more about GHH— DM 6,344 millions World turnover

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Hamburg, 8 April 1971
4th Year - No. 469 - By air

1 M.A.N. train
for the Barcelona
underground railway

9 Expansion joint
of a Ferrostaal-
supplied pipeline



2 Blades
of a GHH axial
compressor

14 Tasting
the inner walls
of kabelmetal pipes

The GHH Group

Gutehoffnungshütte (GHH) is the largest and oldest heavy industrial equipment group in West Germany. Its production programme ranges from small electronic units and high precision machines to transport equipment and complete plant installations.

Among the internationally renowned companies within the Group are the machine manufacturers M.A.N., the iron and steel trading houses Ferrostaal, the engineering firm of Schloemann and Kabelmetal, cable makers and non-ferrous metal processors. The GHH Group ranks as one of the most important suppliers in the field of advanced technology — components and equipment for nuclear and conventional power stations, for the chemical, iron and steel as well as the transportation industries. The Group employs nearly 100,000 people.

The Year 1969/1970

Turnover during the year under review reached DM 6,344,000,000 — an increase of 12.2% over the previous year. The number of orders received rose by 14.8% assuring the full use of resources for a long time to come.

The results for the year were satisfactory in spite of increasing cost pressure. The dividend remained unchanged at DM 7.— for each DM 50.— share. The equity capital of the Group amounts to DM 968,000,000.

International Cooperation

In the face of escalating costs and keener competition resulting from the progressive expansion of world markets, GHH is constantly strengthening its trading position through cooperation agreements and partnerships with other major German concerns and with companies throughout the world. For example, one such agreement is in operation between GHH-Sterkrade, industrial equipment manufacturers, and Humphrey and Glasgow GGH of London.

Exports

During the financial year GHH Group exports reached DM 2,300,000,000 or 36.5% of total

sales. 26.5% of all exports went to the developing countries, which is 50% higher than the German Industrial average, while 5.3% went to the eastern block compared with 4.5% for German exports as a whole.

Research and Development

GHH was founded more than 200 years ago. Since then the companies in the Group have built up an impressive record of technical development, a fact borne out by the very favourable balance of licence revenues. Research and development work is largely directed towards developing new technologies. We are, however, deeply concerned with the protection of our environment with clean air, pure water, adequate food supplies and safety in traffic and at work.

Outlook

The Chairman of the Board, Dr. Dietrich Wilhelm von Menges, is optimistic about the future of the GHH Group despite uncertain economic conditions. His corporate policy for the coming year: consolidation before growth.

If you would like to know more about the GHH Group in English, please write to: GHH (Great Britain) Ltd., Clarville House, 25/27, Oxenden Street, London, S. W. 1.

GHH

Gutehoffnungshütte Aktienverein Nuremberg/Oberhausen, Federal Republic of Germany

1 M.A.N. Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg Aktiengesellschaft, Augsburg

4 mtu Motoren- und Turbinen-Union München/Friedrichshafen GmbH M.A.N. Maybach Mercedes-Benz

7 HDW Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg und Kiel

10 S Schloemann Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf

13 SHW Schwäbische Hüttenwerke GmbH, Weeserlingen

2 GHH Gutehoffnungshütte Sterkrade Aktiengesellschaft, Oberhausen

5 Süssing Automobilwerke Aktiengesellschaft, Braunschweig

8 DWE Degenderfer Werft und Eisenbau, G.m.b.H., Degenderfer

11 gmt GHH-M.A.N. Technik Gesellschaft für Anlagenbau mbH, Essen

14 kabelmetal Kabel- und Metallwerke Gutehoffnungshütte Aktiengesellschaft, Hannover

16 GL Gerbe, Lahmeyer & Co. Aktiengesellschaft, Aachen

3 ROLAND OFFSET Roland Offsetmaschinenfabrik Faber & Schießer Aktiengesellschaft Offenbach

6 RENK Zahnradfabrik RENK Aktiengesellschaft, Augsburg

9 F Ferrostaal Aktiengesellschaft, Essen

12 N Eisenwerk Nürnberg Aktiengesellschaft vorm. J. Tafel & Co., Nürnberg

15 S Schallbau Gesellschaft mbH, München

U.S. abandons policeman role but remains aware of responsibilities

Not a country in the world is spread out before the beholder so openly, one so continuously and attentively observed, and yet none has so many fundamental changes to offer as the United States.

Every time one feels one has grasped America's latest change of direction the next one is already in progress. Not frequently one extreme leads to another.

While the rest of the world copies US movies of sex and violence the tender look (and film) *Love Story* is breaking all existing records on the other side of the Atlantic.

European students vent their wrath over the Negro problem in the United States, yet in America itself this particular problem has meanwhile been superseded by other, more pressing problems. Reports in this country about rising crime figures in the United States may be starting to make people feel really uneasy. In America itself crime-fighters are celebrating their first tangible successes: The greatest change this year's visitor to the United States comes across is a change in political consciousness. Vietnam is not only the first war the Americans have not won; it has also come as a shattering blow to the people's self-confidence.

Just as the view used to be widespread that what is good for General Motors is good for America, most Americans also used to believe that what is good for America is good for the world. It was largely as a result of this feeling, coupled, of course, with the enormous

rather vainly referred to as the Nixon Doctrine, proclaims that other countries ought first and foremost to see to their own safety.

This statement is the official expression of a new outlook. Other countries are entitled to find their own way to happiness.

For many parts of the world, including Europe, this change in American outlook could be decidedly dangerous were it to herald a return to isolationism but the America of the early seventies differs fundamentally from the America of the early twenties.

Two and a half decades of international political responsibility may have given rise to a certain degree of boredom but they have at the same time strengthened the conviction that the United States can no longer withdraw from world affairs.

There is admittedly a tendency to scale down existing commitments, as in South-East Asia, and not to take on new ones, as in the Middle East. But America today in spite of everything is an America that is aware of its power and the responsibility that goes with it.

It is characteristic of the change that Senator Edmund Muskie, the likely Democratic Presidential candidate in 1972, was originally opposed to the stationing of US troops in Europe but after a visit to Europe last year frankly changed his mind and joined the ranks of advocates of military presence in Europe. Responsibility compelled him to come to this realisation.

Even though the United States is not cutting itself off from the rest of the world it does seem to be adopting a calmer, more uncommitted attitude towards the course of events in other parts of the world.

Professor Henry Kissinger, possibly the man next in importance to the President in Washington today, did not commence his political studies for nothing with research on Metternich, one of the classic practitioners of European balance of power policy.

It is particularly indicative of the

change that has taken place that a man like Kissinger can now bring most influence to bear on the course of American policy.

In the fifties the Americans took every opportunity of letting Europe know what was in its best interest and felt a number of Europeans to be guilty of ingratitude for having developed ideas of their own.

The principle now current is that Europeans themselves must know best what is good or bad for them. As long as American interests are not directly affected any initiative shown by Europe is greeted with non-committal benevolence that could equally well conceal tacit anxiety or joyful approval.

This is why the official announcements made by Washington over the past year on the Bonn government's efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc countries have been so non-committal.

At the same time America's views on Bonn's Eastern Bloc policy are, on the whole, a little more sceptical than the official declarations would lead one to believe.

Suppositions in Bonn that Mr. Nixon, Professor Kissinger or even Secretary of State William Rogers would prefer to allow Bonn's Eastern policy to come to grief over the Berlin talks are just as



Frühschoppen celebrates

Chancellor Willy Brandt and his wife Rut joined Werner Höfer (right) for drinks to celebrate the 1,000th transmission of the political discussion programme *Frühschoppen*. Klaus von Bismarck, head of Westdeutscher Rundfunk also attended the party. A report on this record-breaking programme appears on page 6 of this issue. (Photo: Upe)

probably way beyond the mark, though. Grand censors are no longer at work in Washington subjecting other countries' policies to microscopic examination and suspecting they will have to proscribe them until the opposite is proved true.

Wait and see is the predominant attitude nowadays. The days of flurry over European politics are over and done with. Gradually new categories are gaining currency in American thought. In day-to-day affairs competition between the United States and the Soviet Union will long remain the determining factor but over and above it an eye is cast at future problems.

As long as the world problem is felt to be the development of world trade and coping with countless issues arising from the rapid progress of technology.

As regards Europe the main ground for anxiety is, in America's view, increasing economic competition between the highly industrialised countries of the West, Japan included. Enthusiastic approval of European integration notwithstanding, Common Market policy is viewed with growing alarm.

Occasional ideas of combining the industrial nations of the Northern Hemisphere, insofar as they are willing, in a new international organisation to deal with the major problems of the future are voiced.

America's role as a world policeman is past history, America's latest ambition is to play a leading role in the major task of so organising the world that life in it remains worth living. *Wolfgang Wagner*

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 28 March 1971)

12 months of Four-Power talks on the Berlin Question

The Four-Power talks on Berlin have been in progress for over a year. The optimism and great hopes that accompanied the first meeting of the Allies on 26 March 1970 have given way to a more sober and impartial approach.

What has been achieved in the course of twelve months? One thing at least: the dialogue is still in progress. The next round of talks is scheduled for 16 April and is to be preceded by further expert consultations.

While Soviet ambassador Pyotr Abramov calls this seventeenth meeting important and constructive the West has been far more reserved and talks merely in terms of further work.

Yet even this is something positive, however little. As long as talks continue one can but hope that views will not become totally rigid. The possibility of getting the message across is always there.

This, however, is the limit to which the people of Berlin are prepared to go in voicing optimism about the progress of the talks.

In all sobriety it should not be forgotten that the Bahr-Kohl talks, end at the lowest rung of the ladder the discussions between West Berlin Senate and East Berlin on entry-permits for West Berliners, are also a result of the Four-Power talks, though.

(Handelsblatt, 29 March 1971)

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■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Total Nato integration is still a long way off

Some ten years ago the then Supreme Commander of Nato Land Forces Europe, Hans Speidel, stated that integration in the armaments field was still lacking but member-countries could jointly overcome all difficulties if only each subordinated national to supranational interests on the strength of their joint Western responsibility.

This still applies today. Nato has made little progress in arms standardisation and an appeal to bear common interests in mind is still worth making.

Attempts by Nato commands to commit member-countries to joint weapons systems by drafting basic military demands have proved a failure. Not one of the twenty or so basic requirements led to a joint development involving the entire alliance.

It may be one of the principles of Nato to leave equipment, arms and supplies to the countries concerned but in the first flights of fancy more was expected in the way of joint agreements than was subsequently put into practice.

The interests of individual member-countries proved to be extraordinarily

Hannoversche Allgemeine

important and far more telling than had been assumed.

As might be expected this is a far cry from the situation in the Eastern Bloc. Warsaw Pact countries depend almost entirely on Soviet armaments. Only in a few satellite countries, and then only to a limited extent, has specialised arms production been developed.

In the West the United States may not play the hegemonial part the Soviet Union does within the Warsaw Pact but as State Secretary Ernst Wolf Mommensen of the Ministry of Defence recently pointed out, America accounts for over 85 per cent of defence R & D capacity within the North Atlantic alliance.

This supremacy to a large extent dates back to the post-war years in which, following demobilisation in this country, America had a monopoly of the market when Bonn rearmed and domestic manufacturers only gradually gained a foothold without the slightest prospect of competing with US hardware.

With the passage of time, though, this country succeeded in exploring virgin territory again, in becoming a valued partner at international levels and in participating in joint projects.

In almost every case America predominates yet with the sole exception of ammunition there is not a single sector in which a development has been adopted by all member-countries.

Four countries agreed to buy the Lockheed F 104 G Starfighter, five decided on the Hawk air defence missile, nine opted for the Sidewinder air to air missile and four for the Bullpup weapons system, which is important for naval target shooting. Four countries are involved in the manufacture of the Dregut Atlantic, based on Franco-Federal Republic development work, while the Bundeswehr's Multiple-Rola Combat Aircraft is under joint development by Britain, Italy and this country.

If the MRCA project comes to a successful conclusion it will have been the largest-scale joint project ever to do so in Nato history.

Most member-countries are associated with Nadsge, which aims at establishing a uniform air defence organisation along the Iron Curtain.

Bi- and multilateral contacts of this kind have certainly proved more successful than Nato's all-ally undertakings, rendered far more difficult by the abundance of varying interests to reconcile. The situation, then, is unsatisfactory even though the men responsible for national defence planning have met twice a year at Nato HQ in Brussels to discuss issues of common interest since 1966. To this day the captains of armament have yet to achieve a breakthrough.

They have, however, as Secretary of State Mommensen recently pointed out, introduced a number of measures designed to further promote cooperation.

Links with industry have been more closely forged with the establishment of an advisory group of Nato industrialists and a number of projects jointly launched by two or more countries have been promoted.

They include underwater acoustics projects and helicopter and aircraft development. National armament and equipment planning considerations are also jointly discussed.

Nato's Military Agency for Standardisation has been set up to standardise ammunition and supplies. It is responsible to the Nato Military Committee in Brussels for standard regulations on the use of military airfields and for inspection of fuels and 7.62-millimetre ammunition, a calibre that can be used by all rifles and machine guns at present in Nato use.

The pipeline system, now being extended, is also standardised and supplies of spares for a number of weapons systems in use in several member-countries are centralized.

This is really not enough for an alliance of Nato's scope. There is no such thing as a Nato armaments office with even the slightest power to bring binding influence to bear on planning.

There is also no such thing as an organisation capable of awarding contracts to industrialised countries in accordance with their abilities and potential.

Another possible target that has been mentioned is a joint Nato arms budget to which all member-countries must contribute according to a prearranged sliding scale.

In view of the difficulties involved it can be said with some certainty with virtually none of these ideas will bear fruit in the foreseeable future.

Bi- or multilateral cooperation will remain the major factor. Compromises will have to be reached and ad hoc partners to be sought for cooperation on specific projects.

For a long time to come total military integration of Nato will remain an ideal to be striven after rather than a fact.

Wilhelm Gredmann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 March 1971)

Husak's star is falling fast

Time without number Party leader Gustav Husak has given public assurance that there will be no political trials in Czechoslovakia. He was believed, too, if only because in the fifties he had personal experience of what it is like to stand in the dock in a political trial.

The situation now looks a little different. Slowly and under cover of the utmost secrecy material is being gathered for the apogee to 1968.

The indications are that the first victim will be General Otakar Prochlik, scheduled to appear before a military tribunal for suggesting during the Dubcek era that Czechoslovakia pull out of the Warsaw Pact, unless the pact be completely reorganised.

This, then, is his offence and punishment is to be meted out even if his is not a show trial. Once he has been sentenced

others will have good reason to be uneasy.

The outcome of the Trotskyite trial shows that they have every reason to be. Every effort was made to deal democratically with the alleged Trotskyite student group but the sentences were too severe. Constitutionalism, one feels, can only have been a cover.

Even if the sentences were to be reviewed it would be no more than an attempt to make amends. Gustav Husak can no longer reiterate his promises. The trend (including the latest politbureau reshuffle) shows that he is no longer in a position to make them.

Husak's star is falling fast. He will probably be ditched at the first convenient opportunity. There can be no mistaking the emergence of a harder, more orthodox line.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 23 March 1971)

Moderation prevails in US Social Democrats must wake up to the hard political realities

Stormont, the Northern Ireland Minister, has decided by 26-4 in favour of the moderate Brinn Faulkner, as Prime Minister.

This no doubt comes as a relief to Whitehall, as for the time being London does not need to take power in Belfast.

At the same time no one dares whether or not Mr Faulkner's fairness and reason. Nothing offends the return of common sense rather than emotion among Irish politicians.

In his final speech as Faulkner's predecessor made a point of saying very much like his successor:

"Political leaders can be regarded as Chichester-Clark commented, 'situations cannot.'"

His successor will indeed be no less than he was himself to the differences not only between the Government and the Opposition but also between the right and left wings of the ruling party.

Nor is there anything more that can be done to continue the work of the one hand and questions and because of the pressure of the limitations and conditions imposed by the Budget, inflation and the stability of the Mark, responsible officials in Federal states and municipalities are involved on all sides.

Protestantism, stability of the Mark, responsible officials in Federal states and municipalities are involved on all sides.

It is the only policy which can be retained power by persevering with predecessor's policy, though.

The new Premier will be the principles and then gave highly emphatic ranks and against Catholic extremists.

At the same time he has to discriminate against the Roman Catholic population, a demand that is justified but increasingly impossible.

Despite the heavy defeat in the election, the CDU, for example, does not seem to be prepared to consider the consequences of the new Premier's position.

The trouble with Northern Ireland is not only the history of the last few years but the fact that the Irish self-government.

Whether it is to say the danger that in the light of their successes they become over-confident.

And as far as the FDP is concerned it is to say the least doubtful whether the party, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher along with those members of the party who are kindred spirits, in particular will gather from the contrary results of Berlin on the one hand and Mainz on the other that they must not implement changed ideas today that will only take effect tomorrow.

Whether the Free Democrats and Christian Democrats draw one set of consequences or another from the data is particularly important for the Federal Republic as a whole, at least not at the moment.

What matters is what happens now in the Social Democrat camp. For the SPD not only provides this country with the Chancellor but also leads a government.

At the moment, nor in the foreseeable future.

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POLITICS

Social Democrats must wake up to the hard political realities

is coarse merely voice is deceptive. Willy Brandt is not a hard-hitting politician but a thoroughly acupulous politician. He fights on the side of the common man, not on the side of the rich and powerful.

He does not despise mankind as others before him have done, but is a man who is the best for every upright man. A debate on 24 March presumably hurt the Chancellor greatly and with justification, the Opposition attacked the Government so harshly but because he, Willy Brandt, had so few guns to train on the field of battle.

The greatest plans of this Federal Government, as even the Chancellor himself now has to admit, came a cropper because of the limitations and conditions imposed by the Budget, inflation and the stability of the Mark, responsible officials in Federal states and municipalities are involved on all sides.

These who push up prices push up wages and vice versa. No one knows whether the chicken or the egg came first. All that is certain is that reforms get lost in the way.

This would not have been too upsetting for conservative politicians. They have in the eyes of Protestant extremists stressed what is possible. Progress, of course, a turnaround and the retention power by persevering with predecessor's policy, though.

Democracy who are allied in the government in Bonn have had a hard time of it. The new Premier will be the principles and then gave highly emphatic ranks and against Catholic extremists.

Every election should be an occasion for every party to sit back and take a long look at itself. But following the elections in Berlin and the Rhineland, the Christian Democrats and Free Democrats have considered the results a private matter.

The CDU, for example, does not seem to be prepared to consider the consequences of the new Premier's position.

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Opposition leader Rainer Barzel (left) in discussion with Chancellor Willy Brandt in the Bundestag just before the debate on domestic reforms began. State Secretary Karl Moersch listens attentively between the two leaders. (Photo: dpa)

modest in its aims. However bitter it may be this was essential. It has unloaded itself of unwanted ballast. This is underlined by the earnestness of its intention to keep the value of money as stable as possible, even at the expense of reforms which may be pressing but which must have to wait till years to come.

The major sections of government spending — defence allocations, social services and subsidies for agriculture — cannot be cut back overnight. Expenditure on health, the young and education are comparatively small. To admit this openly is more honest than to foster false hopes. This cramps public debating.

But there are reforms which will not cost much at the outset and which are pressing. Legislation for environmental protection, municipal development and slum clearance, reform of real estate legislation, protection of mankind from gases, poison, dirt and noise and also general participation in all spheres would not spell danger to any budget.

Hans Heigert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 March 1971)

After recent local elections SPD must take a long, cool look at itself

This assertion is not party politics but the result of sober comparisons of the groups of leaders and their political programmes, that is to say the governing coalition on the one side, the CDU/CSU Opposition on the other.

The Opposition is not only failing to provide a candidate for the chancellorship but is emasculating itself in all important spheres of political endeavour by criticising without offering a programme of its own that would be any better.

With a view to this particular relationship between the two competing political groups in this country the first duty of the SPD is less a party matter than a debt to the nation. To carry out this duty does not involve hushing up or deriding any worthwhile achievements of previous governments led by CDU/CSU.

They must concentrate on making it quite clear that the present Opposition's criticism of the present government camp is too much concerned with agitation and is paying too little attention to the facts.

The main aim of the SPD and its partners should not be to make the Opposition look small with publicity and propaganda measures, which would be tantamount to going on the defensive; they should encourage the Opposition to make its arguments more matter of fact — or force it to do so.

This is most pressing at the moment

with regard to Ostpolitik and German policies.

Their method must be to voice as clearly as possible their own intentions behind the moves that the Opposition criticises with arguments that are way off the beam or skate round the actual problems.

However, this should not be restricted to speeches addressed to the public at large or the FDP coalition partner but should also be repeated in the party rank and file when addressing the left or right-wing of the party, or whatever you like to call it.

In this respect SPD members, associates, Bundestag members and voters must throw out constant reminders of where the alternative of doing nothing or a policy of "no experiments" leads, the risks it runs and how dangerous it is as a result. This applies to foreign, domestic and security policies.

In addition to this the SPD must emphasise even more strongly that modern societies can only be stable as long as they reform themselves constantly. To its own risks, particularly the ideologists and the dreamers of Utopia, the party leadership must emphasise that reforms cannot be identical with "a great leap forward".

On the other hand they must clarify that the sum total of small steps amounts

to a revolution and that the pace of change decides whether the outcome will be positive or negative.

Furthermore the Social Democrats must learn and teach that in the coming decades the tasks of the State and society, security and foreign policies will, according to all predictions, be pushed from the priority places they hold at present.

Of course they will not become superfluous nor the Bundeswehr along with them, but in their place will come the growing need to help mankind control the environment, the civilisation and the technology it has created for itself. This will be the major task of any government.

At the same time there must be an attempt to slow, halt and perhaps reverse that tendency of the human being in a highly developed industrial nation to make his life revolve around his job alternating with the television.

In the face of these changing values we can foresee the point in time where, for example, the battle over the apportioning of responsibilities for foreign policy will lose in importance to contention between progressives and conservatives in society as a whole, and in the individual political parties about ways and means of helping the individual to achieve some purpose in life.

Then, but only then, debates between young and old Socialists will be more important for the SPD than the battle with the Opposition over East Bloc treaties or security.

Hans Gerlach

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 March 1971)

■ ARMED FORCES

Services Commissioner produces first annual report

Fritz Rudolf Schultz, the Armed Forces Commissioner in the Bundestag, claims that Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt's "critical stocktaking" does not solve satisfactorily several problems facing the Bundeswehr.

One of Schultz's criticisms in his annual report for 1970 now published is that Defence Minister Schmidt still has not complied with a Bundestag resolution to redraft the manual for "inner leadership".

The continual discussions within the armed forces have shown that there is no clear idea about the principles of inner leadership, Schultz claims.

In his report Schultz gives the Bundestag a number of proposals for eliminating what he calls "deficiencies in the internal structure of the Bundeswehr".

He lays particular store on the fact that the principle of "disputatious democracy" laid down by the Federal Constitutional Court must be binding for the internal order of the Bundeswehr.

Schultz said he regretted that the generation now growing up were not always sufficiently conscious of their obligations toward the common good.

Instead, he said, the disturbing phenomenon could be observed that many young people questioned our State and social order and did not consider it to be worth defending.

Schultz does not believe that the 1970 Defence White Paper has helped to integrate the armed forces more into society or to evaluate their specific characteristics. The special features of soldiering were obviously not taken sufficiently into account, he claimed.

Referring to the proposed reform of education and training in the armed forces, Schultz urgently warned against the Bundeswehr going it alone in education as this could only result in a further fragmentation of the education system.

While still on this subject, he said he regretted the fact that representatives of civilian institutes, particularly the univer-

sities, had little understanding for the needs of the armed forces.

The annual report also shows that the number of conscientious objectors has increased. In 1970 the figure reached 19,000.

Schultz believes that, at the same time, there has been no easing of tension in relations between the armed forces and conscientious objectors. That was, he said, mainly due to the fact that the readiness of conscientious objectors for discussions had not increased.

What's more, an unmistakable political trend had up to now largely clouded their belief in the equal moral value of the armed forces the service performed by COs, Schultz claimed.

Schmidt and Schultz have different views on the Bundeswehr

As a chance would have it, twice on the same day public statements were made on the state of this country's armed forces by experts.

Helmut Schmidt, the Minister of Defence, sang their praises during a meeting of the Cabinet. He described their performance as above average when compared with their European NATO partners.

Fritz Rudolf Schultz, the Armed Forces Commissioner, said that he noticed that young soldiers had a disturbed relationship with the State. They did not consider the social order of their State to be defending or preserving.

There seems to be a contradiction here between two men, two worlds, two positions and two aspects. Can they both be right?

Schmidt's judgement perhaps smacks a little of self-praise. But it does provide an answer to an Opposition that is rather concerned on this point.

And it is also for the consumption of our allies who demand even more military

He went on to say that the alarming spread of drugs and narcotics among the young in recent years had also affected the armed forces.

But the report also stated that no conclusive information could be given on the actual proportions of drug-taking in the armed forces. In most cases conscripts obviously seem to have become habitual drug-takers in civvy street.

Schultz also dealt at length with the increased tendency of the younger generation to grow beards of the most widely differing types and to wear their hair longer.

The number of applications concerning long hair and beards in the armed forces are, Schultz says, an indication of the legal uncertainty still reigning on this point. Many officers felt that they were on their own when it came to giving orders about long hair.

Schultz wrote that the armed forces' regulations were based on basic constitutional rights and were entitled to having account taken on the legal side of this issue.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 10 March 1971)

Schmidt and Schultz have different views on the Bundeswehr

effort and higher compensation for their presence even though all of them apart from the United States are reducing their strength.

Schultz is aiming at the morale of the troops. That is primarily his job. What is the point of there being an Armed Forces Commission if he does not bring up facts that should cause some concern to ministers, generals and the Bundestag?

Admittedly Schultz cannot deny that he is sticking to old traditions to a certain extent. His majority at the election was narrow. It is the first proof of his efficiency that he is providing. He has not changed.

The Opposition is happier with the report than the governing coalition. That always seems to be the case with Armed Forces commissioners. As soon as they are elected, they do not write what the people to whom they owe their position would like to hear. You only have to think of Admiral Heye.

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 March 1971)

Commission proposes reform of diplomatic service

changed with better training for diplomats before they take up posts overseas and with long-term planning. Minister Scheel states that some of these reforms are already in the pipeline.

Speaking of the reorganisation of the central headquarters, the 150-page report stated that the present jurisdiction by sections led to decisions on issues being made as individual cases cropped up.

With regional organisation all information from one particular geographical area necessary for the various parts of the diplomatic service could be evaluated in one working unit.

Enlarging upon this, von Herwarth said that the working units would have to ensure that aspects of foreign policy would be taken into account within limits for all activities of State and that the unity of foreign policy would be preserved.

The report goes on to say that the Federal Republic has 42 embassies in Africa and eleven in Central America. Nine of those in Central America and 23 of the African ones are small embassies with only one or two of the staff in the diplomatic service.

The efficiency of these embassies is

restricted. If one of the diplomats is taken ill the embassy is scarcely able to do more than show the flag. It is therefore advisable to merge a number of small embassies into one whose head would be accredited in several countries.

Herwarth complains that one of the greatest weaknesses of the foreign service is the fact that it is impossible to prepare diplomats sufficiently for the tasks awaiting them.

The diplomatic service needs a reserve force of approximately ten per cent of its total staff of 6,000, Herwarth says. This reserve is necessary if diplomats are to be prepared for their posts and learn the language of their host country.

A personnel reserve could be created by increasing the number of class three diplomats by 200 and transferring class one functions to class two diplomats and class two functions to class three diplomats.

The commission also came to the conclusion that the work given to class one and class two diplomats is not always commensurate with their talents.

More attention must be given to further training. New members of an embassy or another post abroad must have more opportunity of settling into their job with the help of the men they are to replace.

The commission stressed that it was not right in principle for individual departments to build up their own systems of information abroad, especially in the field of development aid.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 March 1971)

Border Guards service for Höfer's 1,000th 20 years programme

Guard duty, protecting frontiers, inspecting travel documents, ships, flying helicopters, driving petrol cars, firing mortars and searching for young people who have away from home are all part of day-to-day routine of the Federal Border Guard, a body described by Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher as indispensable factor for the security of the Federal Republic.

Last year the Federal Border Guard for short - twice hit the headlines at Düsseldorf on 30 August 1953. For more than routine reasons, the men were sitting in the open air Federal states asked for the Federal Border Guard in the Bonn area.

The establishment of the Federal Border Guard in 1951 was the result of the Republic's first reaction to the situation that had begun long before.

The GDR already had the "Police called to the colours", a strong cadre army consisting of commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

In the mid-fifties the BGS was wound up. When the Bundeswehr was formed on 6 January 1952 the programme to vote whether they wanted to join the Border Guard or the new army.

Thousands switched uniforms. The cost the Federal Border Guard of 1954.

But the few television viewers of that time already liked the show so much that there was a minor revolution, as Höfer says.

Since then his *Frühschoppen* has started punctually every Sunday morning with Höfer as chairman. Every weekend he has come back by sleeper from his holiday quarters on the North Sea island of Sylt or kept himself fit with vitamin tablets to prevent sickness from causing him to miss the programme.

He obviously cannot imagine how the world would continue without him on a Sunday. Höfer is a phenomenon of the television age.

Höfer says that he is tuned in with the great man of this world and the couple have made at weekends. He has often been able to discuss fateful events with the invited journalists as soon as they happened. This was the case with the building of the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961 and the Suez and Hungarian emergency in 1956.

In the pioneer days *Frühschoppen* used to go along to football matches with sports commentators in the only outside programme even had to be broadcast from a radio in Basic. It was transmitted several times from the Ruhr and often from other cities.

Today it all takes place in perfection in the Cologne studio. Next year it may even be transmitted in colour. Producer Peter Gradl plans to transmit the programme in a quick succession of original shots.

The fact that the Border Guard is still to be televised radio. It is still the responsibility of the radio department of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*.

On television *Frühschoppen* the Danish journalist Henrik Bonde-Henriksen is allowed to drink apple juice instead of wine. A journalist from the *New York Times* brought his own Moselle wine along with him as he did not like the light Rhine wine served by Höfer.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 21 March 1971)

TELEVISION

Höfer's 1,000th 20 years programme

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Television cameras focused on a group of wine-drinkers overlooking the Rhine at Düsseldorf on 30 August 1953. The men were sitting in the open air Federal states asked for the Federal Border Guard in the Bonn area.

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(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 21 March 1971)



Werner Höfer (third from left) presiding over the Sunday morning discussion programme

(Photo: WDR)

This country's wine producers objected to Rhine wine being drunk out of Moselle glasses and sent a number of Rhine wine goblets. But the programme director found that these were too prominent on the screen and Höfer, a Moselle man himself coming from Kaisersesch near Koblenz, continued to serve his wine out of Moselle glasses.

But these behind-the-scenes dramas are nothing compared with the argument about what Höfer discusses and the way he treats his guests.

When *Frühschoppen* was a sort of weekly newscast dealing with a number of subjects, Höfer would embark on a reckless monologue speaking of one issue after another. He reads newspapers by the dozen and watches all television channels at once.

Since *Frühschoppen* has dealt with just one main subject or perhaps two or three linked questions, Höfer's guests have been able to have a greater share of the time on the air.

But the host still commits *faux pas*. There was the time when he asked the editors-in-chief of *Die Welt* and *Stern* about how journalists found heads of state while at the same time wanting to avoid any discussion about the controversial President Heinrich Lübke.

Höfer wants to tackle controversial subjects but on the other hand he does not want to come into conflict with the top politicians in Bonn.

When he is with foreigners he also represents the whole policy of the

government in office. In fact, he very much approaches a Mr Germany.

But when he is personally committed, as he was during the campaign against the flag of the German Democratic Republic, he can soon lose his composure when talking with foreign journalists who are of a different opinion. No amount of exaggerated charm and sweat talk can hide this.

Today Höfer speaks of "a lot of luck" and "a lot of mistakes" but says proudly that he was the first journalist in this country to attack the government over the Spiegel Affair in 1962 and defend Rudolf Augst and Conrad Ahlers.

He has smoothed over troubled waters during his programme and stopped temperamental guests from indulging in flatu-fuffs. He has sometimes taken sides in the Arab-Israeli feud and viewers have written in to say, "I don't know why you are so sympathetic to the Jews."

He has often had to make allowances for colleagues who criticise the government before the programme, while they are having their make-up put on or in the warm-up immediately preceding transmission, who then defend it during the broadcast and afterwards apologise with the excuse that they might otherwise get into trouble. "Personal well-being must be more important to them than the momentary effect of the programme," Höfer comments wryly.

Höfer wanted to invite journalists from the German Democratic Republic at the time that the Socialist Unity Party and

the Social Democrats planned to exchange speakers.

As nothing came of this, he has never approached East Berlin since. He states that he has a hunch that the Bonn correspondent of *Neues Deutschland* would not turn up for his programme. But journalists from other Communist countries are welcome guests.

He seems to be worried by the fact that no journalist from the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* is allowed to attend the *Frühschoppen*. Correspondents of the *Times* are now allowed to however.

Viewer response varies. A programme about kidnapping will attract more than one hundred letters while anything to do with the Common Market will get about twenty.

Höfer receives many interesting letters from the German Democratic Republic and he describes the response from Switzerland as "immensely high". Response from Austria has however fallen off.

Viewers often ring up on the spur of the moment and point out that a wine glass is empty.

It is estimated that ten million people, a quarter of the adult population, watch Höfer's programme. A survey showed that 77 per cent knew him while 43 per cent liked him.

Frühschoppen is still one of the cheapest television programmes to produce. Each guest receives a fee of 500 Marks plus expenses while Höfer is paid 600 Marks.

"I'd do it for free as it gives me pleasure," he says. Although he is an employee of the *Westdeutscher Rundfunk* he still gets paid for the programme as he and not the WDR hold the rights. If ever he is unable to chair the programme one of his WDR colleagues will take over for him but he refuses to give the name.

If he had become the new director general of WDR he may have had to give up his *Frühschoppen*. There are politicians in Düsseldorf who are members of the supervisory council of the WDR and who think that a programme of this type is unsuitable for a general director.

But Höfer lost the election to Klaus von Bismarck who thus became director general for the third time. Höfer remains director of the third programme for which he demands a high standard.

When Höfer wanted to become the WDR programme director for the first and third television channels, he lost to Peter Scholl-Latour.

In 1964 however he was able to beat Peter von Zahn, the candidate of the Christian Democrats, and become director of the third programme. His contract is expected to be extended at the end of this year.

His initial anger after losing the battle for becoming director general led him to consider leaving the company where he learnt his trade. But his anger has now died down and his editors have persuaded him to carry on. *Friedrich Kassebeer*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 March 1971)

Jahr acquires holding in Montanus bookshop chain

A few weeks ago the rumour made the rounds that the Hamburg publishing concern of Gruner + Jahr wanted to take an active share in the operations of Montanus, the Frankfurt book store chain.

The rumour was only half true. It has now turned out that it is John Jahr's Constanze Verlag that has become partner in the book shop chain and not Gruner + Jahr.

The Constanze Verlag used to publish the *Constanze*, *Brigitte* and *Schöner Wohnen* magazines. It belongs to the Jahr family and holds John Jahr's shares in the Gruner + Jahr publishing company.

It has now acquired the Montanus shares of Luxembourg General Shopping Finance Holding Company whose Düsseldorf subsidiary owned 100,000 Marks of the preferential and 1.4 million Marks of the ordinary capital of Montanus-Aktuell.

General Shopping is backed by Swiss banks and owns part of the Otto mail order firm of Hamburg. It sold its shares in Montanus as this country's first and at present only chain of book stores was not developing fast enough.

Montanus set up its first Montanus-

Aktuell store in Munich in 1969 and now owns about two dozen stores. Its expansion has been rapid for so short a period of time and plans further developments in coming years through franchising and selling book-dealers know-how.

But with a relatively low turnover in the book trade - the Montanus shops reckon on a minimum turnover of half a million Marks - the firm's profits just do not approach those of the mail order firms and department stores. On top of this comes the fact that some of the firm's expectations did not materialise.

This is not altered by the fact that Montanus reckons with a six per cent yield which is high for the retail business.

Negotiations between John Jahr and Hermann Montanus took place three years ago but were broken off with no result. John Jahr's share in the company now leads to the speculation that there will be close cooperation between Montanus and Gruner + Jahr who are also planning a chain of book stores.

However up to now there has been no indication of a move of this type that would lead to a massive concentration of book and periodical producers and retailers.

(DIE WELT, 22 March 1971)

■ BOOK REVIEWS

German literature over the past twenty five years

Madame de Staël's definition of German literature more than 160 years ago as "la douce et paisible anarchie" is ambiguous. While French literature was bound to central fixed lines of development, the sweet and peaceful anarchy reigning amongst its neighbour can be interpreted as an indication of its wealth and unrestricted productivity.

But there is also the other side to the coin. While French literature never forgot to question the political situation in some way, German literature was dominated by a Romantic attitude of inwardness and

Sweet Anarchy. A critical introduction to German literature since 1945. By Peter Demetz. Published by Propyläen Verlag, Berlin. 304 pages, 22 Marks.

subjectivity which aesthetically neutralises the word anarchy and seldom raises it to explosive political power.

Peter Demetz is a literary historian teaching in the United States and often enters discussions of contemporary literature as a committed critic.

He is conscious of the ambiguity of German literature as the title of his book shows. His attempt to summarise German literature of the past 25 years is centred around this title.

He claims that the anarchy of contemporary authors here, though it appears in political guise, is in reality the ballast of inwardness of which they are unable to divest themselves.

This applies to Enzensberger whom he calls, though with some hesitation, a conservative anarchist. It applies to Peter Weiss whose revolutionary ideology protects him from actual political reality like a second womb. It applies to Alfred Andersch whose ideology, Demetz claims, is based more on existentialism than socialism.

Judgements such as these may be

disputed but they are characteristic of Demetz. He distrusts any statement by an author that sounds unequivocal and trains himself and his readers to read between the lines.

Of course it must be admitted that this critical introduction to modern German literature was written primarily for an American audience and did originally appear in English.

It is also dispensable as the main part of Demetz's book, 22 critical portraits of modern writers, does not complete the pattern drawn up in the introductory chapter entitled "The literary scene: Society and Literature".

Only two of the authors he deals with, Dürrenmatt and Frisch, are typically Swiss authors. Only two, Hochwälder and Doderer, are typically Austrian. And only Bobrowski, Kunert and Hacks (not a single novelist!) represent the literature appearing today in the other part of Germany.

Even with the contemporary literature of the Federal Republic which is most strongly represented in his book, the literary developments of the sixties have mainly been omitted.

Concrete poetry and its representatives are excluded as are the advocates of the new realism inaugurated and represented by von Wellershof. These include writers such as Brinkmann and Jürgen Becker. Other names that readers will not come across are those of Herburger, Chotjewitz, Handke, Oswald Wiener, Thomas Bernhard and Ilse Aichinger.

Of course, there is nothing more easy to do than draw attention to a book's blind spots. But on the other hand the book includes authors like Doderer and Hochwälder.

Doderer does have literary quality but he is a traditionalist while Hochwälder, after his success in the fifties, is even

more forgotten than Zuckmayer who does not appear in the book — and rightly so. Including Gaiser in the book is also a problematic step.

A better description for the book is therefore a collection of short essays about modern German authors where the term modern covers the period from 1945 to the beginning of the sixties.

Some of these essays are admittedly wonderful examples of portraiture and critical pithiness. This applies for example to the six pages in which Demetz deals with Enzensberger. He justifiably compares him with Pound, Auden and Benn even though his description of the "socially critical Enzensberger" does not please.

His characterisation of the writer expresses the ambivalence of the figure in a single sentence: "With wit, elegance and revolutionary spirit Enzensberger attempts to embody both Bukharin and Lord Byron."

One of the most original sections of the book is Demetz's portrait of Alfred Andersch. It is well worth reading how he sceptically criticises Andersch's much-vaunted novel *Zanzibar*, describes Rerik, the place where the action takes place, as a refuge of German inwardness and interprets *Die Rose*, a novel torn apart by critics when it first came out, as an urban, artistic antithesis to the first novel's study of inwardness.

Particular attention should also be paid to the passage where he categorically states the high literary standard of Andersch's work.

In comparison, the short essay on Koepman is disappointing. The theory of "the fine burden of traditional German inwardness" is applied to this writer all too blandly.

Demetz's words of praise for *Billard um halbzehn* in his portrait of Heinrich Böll will be read with scepticism especially as Demetz speaks of the novel's anti-Fascist kitash elsewhere in his book.

But on the whole, in the essays on Hacks, Weiss, Johnson, Grass, Heisenbüttel, Hochwälder and Walsen for example, this gallery of portraits is a reliable guide to modern German literature and provides interesting new views.

Manfred Durzak
(DIE WELT, 18 March 1971)

The fate of the exile writers

Günther Stern once said that a friend came up to him during the Third Reich and said, "The name Stern sounds Jewish. Change your name. Nennen Sie sich anders!" And he did change his name and call himself Anders. Günther Anders.

Four other men who changed their name in the same way are listed in the new edition of *German Literature in Exile 1933-1945*, the bibliography-cum-bibliography by Wilhelm Sternfeld and Eva Tiedemann.

The book lists a total of some 1,800 authors, giving brief personal details and information about their life and work in exile.

The work involved in compiling a volume like this was extremely laborious but it was also extremely necessary as the literature of Germans in exile is gradually attracting the interest of readers and publishers.

Many pseudonyms are decoded. Theodor W. Adorno for example wrote under the name Hektor Rottweller and Max Horkheimer used the name Heinrich Regius. Others continued to use these pseudonyms as their name — Ludwig Berger was really called Bamberg.

The book also includes scientists and part-time writers such as Max Beckmann who is better known as a painter.

Some names must be missing from the list. That is not surprising. But on the whole the number of mistakes is minimal and the book is a useful work of reference.

Although the compilers made every

effort to bring their book up to date a few deaths occurred too late for inclusion. Friedrika Maria Zwielg, Hans Albert Kluthe, Leo Lawrence Matthies, Jella Lepman and Fritz von Unruh all died in recent months.

The death of Thomas O. Brandt on 9 January 1968 has been overlooked and Martin Sommerfeld and Hans Tietze died a long time ago.

Victor Klemperer, the professor and the brother of the conductor, is completely omitted. Oskar Kokoschka was born on 1 March 1886 and not on 1 October. And I cannot believe that Albert Fuchs of Strasbourg died as early as 1946.

Brecht's given name should read Bertolt and not Bertold; especially in a publication of this country's Academy of Language and Literature.

But these examples are negligible and do not lessen the value of the work. Sternfeld and Tiedemann note in their preface that they do not include writers who went into "inner emigration". But the name of Erich Kästner can be found.

In the introduction to the first edition Hanns W. Eppelesheimer wrote, "The conditions of emigration did not allow us much room for hope in our task at hand."

These writers never formed a united whole but were more a mixture from all German parties and ideological groups. The hate of their wrathful persecutors drove them to nearly all the countries of three continents. War and their poverty prevented them from uniting.

"We had to make allowances for further delays before we could really start work. The restrictions on international travel had to be raised. There were more important demands to be made on the new German currency and the libraries had to recover from the War."

But the results justify the hard work. They are indispensable now that this exile literature is attracting greater interest. But a lot of what happened is already

effaced. Many authors had no more than what they stood up in — they had no money and no food. Few of them have noted beside their names, as Robert Neumann does, "All works translated into several languages."

The fate of Christa Winsloe remains a puzzle. She fled to France as the Germans advanced. The book then adds laconically, "As Klaus Mann reports, she was executed after the liberation of France for collaborating with the German occupation forces."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 17 March 1971)

Literary criticism criticised

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Editors, authors, literary publishers and critics were invited to the Evangelical Academy Loccum to discuss the conditions and possibilities of literary criticism in the Federal Republic.

This type of discussion on criticism occurs once every few years normally without any success. People at these discussions decide what is to change in criticism, they can only point out the changes.

The yardsticks and binding conditions of literary criticism were once again points on the agenda of the Loccum meeting corresponded to the view under which the subject of criticism is always discussed in the course set by the agenda during discussion shows how far there has been change in the self-reflection of criticism. This has not occurred, but because conditions have changed.

At first delegates dealt with the course set by the agenda during discussion shows how far there has been change in the self-reflection of criticism. This has not occurred, but because conditions have changed.

Reviewers were accused of writing others of their ilk and adopting an authoritarian air towards their readers as they did not review the commonly purchased books.

The more than dubious employment of literary reviews on pulp magazines and certain no considered correspondence with a meaningless conception of communication factors and reviewers can make little of the negligible significance of a munitions study of this type revealed by the question of what criticism must do in view of the production of 25-cent novels.

The reply was that these novels only be adequately reviewed if there is a change in the working conditions induce the consumption of these novels.

Reviews of the Jerry Cotton detective series or medical stories, the most commonly purchased books that are not change a thing nor make one aware of the need for change.

The old controversy between literary historians and literary critics, the attempt to break down the barriers between "entertainment" music and literature, was not served up again.

Instead university delegates and other things there will be an attempt to break down the barriers between "entertainment" music and literature, was not served up again.

According to the general director of musical programmes, Gard Albrecht, in the introduction to *Kasseler Versuche*, new ways must be found to make a compromise between the revolutionary series of "smash everything" and the boring grinding wheels of everyday music.

During the three-day programme there will be a premiere of the Anthony Gilbert opera *Das Foppeheuer*, especially commissioned by the Kasseler Staatstheater.

During the concert *Klassik und Jazz* Friedrich Gulda and the Staatsorchester play concert by Ludwig van Beethoven and Donald Banks.

Other items on the programme are a jazz workshop, a discussion on Ravel and a concert entitled *Gegen den Krieg* (Against the War) with Schoenberg's *Ein Überwinder aus Warschau* as well as performances of commissioned works by Polish composers Zbigniew Rudzinski and Zbigniew Wisniewski.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 17 March 1971)

THEATRE

Webster's *The White Devil* produced at Wiesbaden

DIE WELT

It would not take much to make the American Charles Marowitz, who has chosen to live in Britain, choose to live in Wiesbaden. For the third or fourth time he has shown his skill as a director there, as he has worked with the Wiesbaden theatre ensemble and in May he will be performing there in English with his own company. The people of Wiesbaden have been on intimate terms with him.

Now he has brought *The White Devil* to the German stage for the first time. This is a play by the successful Elizabethan author John Webster who was flourishing in Shakespeare's later period.

In Britain this play has been revived and performed fairly frequently for many years now.

It is the historical biography of Vittoria Corombona or Accorombona, who will be known to the reading public thanks to Mack and Stendhal.

Only twenty main characters appear in the play and at the end nine are dead and one is mad. The action contains adultery, murder of husbands and wives, procuration of Vittoria by her own brother, fratricide, sorricide, poisoning, stabbing, hanging and musket fire, murders heaped on top of each other and towards the end the scene is rather like a slaughterhouse.

A man who has been poisoned is throttled by murderers in a wrestling ring and the audience falls off its seat with laughter.

Blood flows like water from a spring and the audience grips tightly to its seat. A man who has been stabbed carries on a

Marowitz likes to exaggerate. The poisoned Duke of Brecciano (a lively performance by Karl-Heinz Birkel) is taking rather a long time to kick the bucket so Webster writes: Brecciano is throttled. In Marowitz's production it looks as though the murderers (Wolfgang Zelmssen and Theo Mäler-Körner, a refreshing pair of crooks) are having to wrestle with the poisoned man who suddenly seems to have a new lease of life. The cords of their monks' cowls drown tight round his neck tear like strands of wool and in the end they have to put a second cord round his neck and heave from left and right, like the Volga boatmen. This is heavy manual labour and when the ox is finally dead they wipe the sweat from their brow and collapse on the bed next to the corpse.

This is the first big laugh of the play and Marowitz can be content with the success of it. The play gives no opportunity for people to admire the horrors they see, there is no identification with

Experimental music and drama for the young at Kassel

DIE WELT

Kasseler Staatstheater is presenting *Kasseler Versuche 1* (Versuche = experiments) from 7 to 9 April this year. This will be a series of performances testing out new forms of concert and musical drama aimed above all at the younger generation.

Among other things there will be an attempt to break down the barriers between "entertainment" music and literature, was not served up again.

According to the general director of musical programmes, Gard Albrecht, in the introduction to *Kasseler Versuche*, new ways must be found to make a compromise between the revolutionary series of "smash everything" and the boring grinding wheels of everyday music.

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 17 March 1971)

profound speech and when he rises for the third time and philosophises he is applauded for showing such powers of resistance.

The old mother who at the end has become mad sings lines of Ophelia and gives the dead a Christian burial, a massive cry and series of shouts ring through the Wiesbaden theatre, the curtain falls and there is a wave of booing and applause, with half running out and the other half looking as though they want to spend the night in the stalls.

Has the audience failed? Or Webster? Marowitz? Nothing of the kind. Tempora non mutantur. Webster had his play printed in 1612 because at the performance there was no one who understood it in the half-empty theatre. He did not bother too much about high style and greatness of character since only a load of halfwits came to his theatre and all his worthy efforts would have been nothing more than casting pearls before swine.

If he had been present in Wiesbaden he would have had a full theatre and the same reaction as 350 years ago: approval and rejection. Approval and rejection speak out in favour of the Wiesbaden audience, a lively, understanding openhearted, unembarrassed contrary, fabulously correct audience.

This particularly applies to the newly engaged Alexander Brill, the procurer and fratricide, who attempts to work his way upwards in this world of power and gold by means of intrigue and crime.

He is a glowing example of the fact that power corrupts. This distinguished actor has a gigantic role. He must control his waterfall of speech with great accuracy or there is a danger that it will degenerate into verbal diarrhoea.

Vittoria played by guest actress Gisela Dreyer, could have given a more spectacular showing.

The murdered Brecciano's wife, played in Wiesbaden by Rosemarie Schubert, is the only actress who was not suited for her role. She ground out her lines like a barrelorgan and when she was supposed to be showing rage she was quite simply loud.

No female role in dramatic literature was the origin of so much evil as Ophelia.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 17 March 1971)

the French comedy "Das Doppelspiel" by Robert Thomas on 24 July with Günther Ungeheuer and Gert Böttcher in the leading roles.

The final bars of the European Weeks with Lieder soirées by international artists, chamber music and symphony orchestras will, according to tradition, include military bands.

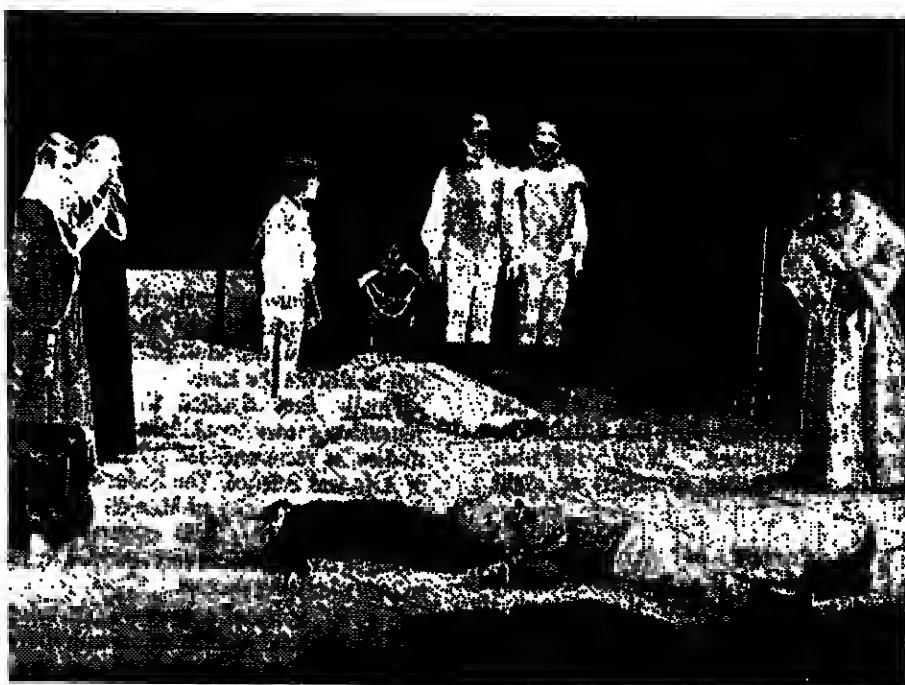
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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 12 March 1971)



A scene from the Wiesbaden production of *The White Devil* by John Webster

(Photos: Peter Sang)

crucial, murder becomes an artistic festival and why should spectators of an Elizabethan horror drama not go home in just as good a mood as Webster's contemporaries?

The message is not lost under this welter of horror, but is clear enough. For the great people of this world including the Pope (Bernd Schäffer) only power and fortune is important and Di Medici (Alfons Lipp) says, when one of his hired men is speaking of the justified execution of Brecciano: "What, justice?"

One thing that often does get lost is the highly witty, gripping cynical text of the play. Marowitz calls on his actors to speak their parts and act with speed. But actors from this country have had little experience of articulating swift speech on the stage. They should learn to speak again; that never does any harm.

This particularly applies to the newly engaged Alexander Brill, the procurer and fratricide, who attempts to work his way upwards in this world of power and gold by means of intrigue and crime.

He is a glowing example of the fact that power corrupts. This distinguished actor has a gigantic role. He must control his waterfall of speech with great accuracy or there is a danger that it will degenerate into verbal diarrhoea.

Vittoria played by guest actress Gisela Dreyer, could have given a more spectacular showing.

The murdered Brecciano's wife, played in Wiesbaden by Rosemarie Schubert, is the only actress who was not suited for her role. She ground out her lines like a barrelorgan and when she was supposed to be showing rage she was quite simply loud.

No female role in dramatic literature was the origin of so much evil as Ophelia.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 12 March 1971)

The old mother of the adulteress Vittoria and her nice brother, the worthy old Hilde Willer, must according to Webster's witty idea break down into madness and wander around the stage muttering lines from Ophelia — naturally this is a rousing success and produces thunderous roars of laughter.

This was undoubtedly John Webster's intention. Rivals in Elizabethan times did not treat each other with kid gloves.

Well acted with intelligence and absolutely cynical monstrosities, part parody, part criticism, this play is for a twentieth century audience a theatrical titbit.

John Napier's stage setting had refined simplicity.

At the end, like it or not, Charles Marowitz had to come on stage and take the applause of the people of Wiesbaden who had virtually adopted him.

Rudolf Krämer-Badoni
(DIE WELT, 16 March 1971)

Moshe Atzmon to take over from NDR's Schmidt-Isserstedt

Frankfurter Rundschau

Dr Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt will be leaving his post as chief conductor of the Norddeutscher Rundfunk (NDR) Symphony Orchestra on 31 July this year.

According to the NDR press office in Hamburg 70 year-old Dr Schmidt-Isserstedt has been nominated as honorary conductor of the orchestra for life. Under his baton the orchestra has in the past 25 years become one of the greatest in the world.

Dr Schmidt-Isserstedt will continue to conduct the orchestra which he built up after the War at public concerts and studio productions.

Moshe Atzmon, who is at present the chief conductor of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, has accepted the offer to step into Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt's shoes. Mr Atzmon will take up his position on the conductor's rostrum at the beginning of the 1972-73 concert season.

Born in 1931, Moshe Atzmon, a Hungarian, has been the guest conductor of several leading British and Israeli orchestras. In 1969 he went to Sydney as the successor to Dean Dixon.

He made his first appearance with the NDR Symphony Orchestra on 8 March at the Hamburg Musikhalle.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 March 1971)

In praise of European art at Passau

The nineteenth "European Weeks" in Passau, Bavaria, from 19 June to 24 July this year are to be held in conjunction with the twentieth Federal Republic Mozart Festival. The high spot of the event is to be the performance of the Requiem at the Reichenberg Stiftkirche.

This will be played by the orchestra of the Munich Staatsoper under Walter Hornsteiner.

Another top event at this festival will be the guest performance of the Vienna Burgtheater company on 1 July in Passau. They will be presenting Friedrich Dürrenmatt's play "Play Strindberg" with Ewald Balser in the leading role.

The Berlin Theater am Kurfürstendamm will be presenting the German premiere of

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 12 March 1971)

■ THE ECONOMY

No sudden slump likely but creeping inflation is on the cards

Recession or not — that is the question. Everyone would like to know the answer. With all the variations on the theme of industry and the economy it is well-nigh impossible to produce a prognosis with any firm foundations.

Income orders which had begun to decline have recently started to increase again. Industrial production is still running in top gear. Short-time is still rather the exception than the rule.

The labour market has quickly recovered from the lethargy of the winter months, although this has, it must be said, been helped along by the unusually clement weather this winter.

Turnover in the retail trade was actually up by eleven per cent this January compared with the corresponding month of 1970. Is it possible that the economy is about to embark on an upward trend once again?

Nothing would be more disastrous than that! If we headed for another boom without a flat period in between, prices, which are already high, would increase even further.

Quite apart from this, earlier prospects that this year would see a quietening down of the prices situation have been shaken at the foundations.

Economic Affairs Minister Professor Karl Schiller has meantime worked out that increases are likely to be more in the region of four per cent than three.

Professor Klöten, Chairman of the Committee of Economic Experts, has shocked the trades unions with his thesis that in the interest of stable prices there should be no wage increases in the second half of 1971.

Needless to say, this is out of the



question. Wages and salaries will continue to rise and the extra costs these impose on manufacturers will be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices.

Resistance to these pressures is only likely to come from those branches where there is little room for manoeuvre as regards prices. Among these, it seems, is the chemicals industry. The major chemicals concerns, Bayer, BASF and Hoechst had to swallow large cuts in profits last year.

It would be a good thing if in those branches where rapidly rising personnel costs cannot be absorbed without great effect and cannot be passed on to the customer unreasonable wage demands were no longer met.

This would act as a kind of signal, if an employers' association let the situation run as far as strike action. It is not only the trades unions that are to blame for the tide of rising wages and salaries. Those who do the paying, the firms themselves, must take their share of the blame.

Psychologically speaking clearer signs that the economy is cooling down could be of benefit. The less a recession is feared the less likely it is that firms will keep pace with the demands of the gross national product. Granted this is nothing more than a theoretical appraisal.

In practice we should be thankful when the economy glides down slowly and carefully from a period of boom and

whenever we are spared a sudden plunge into the depths. Today it looks as though the greatest boom of the postwar period is not going to lead to the deepest depression. Nevertheless the danger of "creeping recession" remains acute.

Certainly private consumer goods sales will increase with incomes continuing to grow. In the economic cycle the trend in paypackets always follows on the heels of trends in company profits.

But the high point of company investment has clearly been passed. This could be the germ of general recession. Whether this will take effect to the full — perhaps as late as next year — or whether it can be tempered by correct economic planning no one can say.

We can only hope that this balancing act on the edge of recession comes off, that the economy is given a much-needed breathing space, that the trend towards rising prices will slacken off, and that we will not have to pay for this with unemployment.

A certain number of these imponderables will be decided by what happens in other countries. In almost all leading Western countries prices are rising sharply. Can the Federal Republic achieve stable prices when other countries are in the throes of rising costs and prices?

If we can then there is bound to be further revaluation of the Mark. If we cannot then there will be inevitable consequences on the domestic scene. Greater emphasis must be laid on legal anti-inflationary measures.

Many groups involved are likely to start calling for more dynamic attitudes towards incomes and yield. Another factor that must be given a careful rethink is the

relationship between debtors and One step that must be implemented remove from their privileged position those who borrow large sums of money and pay back with highly inflated money. At present they have the added advantage of being able to subtract their payments from their taxable income.

If isolated stabilisation of the economy proves impossible the only way coordinated attacks on inflation, we want to slide deeper and deeper into a situation where the value of depreciates greatly.

But how are we to reach an international agreement on measures to the problem of inflation? The have already made credit cheap and to get again and have set their on an expansive course.

Western Europe will not be resist this kind of pressure for long. Interest rates are kept high in order to pour dollars into Europe and to mean an influx of liquid cash that automatically relax the credit restraints and make money available for investment.

In addition it will mean an burden on the dollar exchange rate. has had to be supported on a number of occasions in recent times.

The Bundesbank cannot sit idly by and watch the dollar weaken, underlining this fact to non-believers. more than it can be happy to see it.

There are more than 604,000 concerns of dollars that have for some time in this country that could be called crafts. They employ 4,100,000 craftsmen and State.

The Bundesbank's hand is being forced for one reason being currency policy considerations, bank President Karl Klöten has known that a further reduction of Rate and other interest rates is in the end and states that it has been break down excessive demand.

Up until now he has given the impression that his main concern is wage demands down to a reasonable level. This has certainly not been a success.

Gerhard Meyer (Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 March)

The impression that Willy Brandt was about the plot. Whatever of these we accept the fact remains that relationship between the government and many economic organisations is not

Temporary agreement in the concerted action cannot pull the over our eyes. None of those considers Karl Schiller's group of economic experts worth bothering about.

There is a need for careful planning industrial organisations. Even if cost money and this can only be levying higher taxes this does not that the outcome must be chaotic.

With our longwinded legal systems reforms cannot come about overnight. When they come they will not bring them unbearable new burdens, that the make-up of the Bundestag at present although there is nothing final, decided about the reform programme yet.

The preference of many of the pania in this country for the Democrats and Christian Social parties that were in power when the Federal Republic economy got on its again. All the Social Democrats could at this time was to criticise the opposition role.

Nevertheless company bosses have got over the change of government quite calmly as long as they are enough air to breathe.

One thing the Social Democrats bear in mind is that they have to various interest groups in the Republic social setup sweet or they be the government for long!

Dieter (DIE ZEIT, 19 March 1971)

INDUSTRY

Craftsmen still have an important role to play in industry

craftsmen can again underline the importance of their role in the overall economy.

For modernisation and extension of their businesses craftsmen last year invested eight thousand million Marks and were thus valued customers for the investment goods industry.

The role of crafts and craftsmen in our overall industrial picture is rsted very highly at the Fair in Munich. There can be no question of crafts losing in importance and most concerns have order books filled for the next six months.

Although these figures may be impressive they do not mean that craftsmen's workshops are flooded with gold! The independent life of the craftsman is not free from problems.

Many people who have tried to call in a craftsman and have had little luck may have a low opinion of them. But as the President of the Central Association of Federal Republic Artists and Craftsmen, Joseph Wild, says, craftsmen require a growing amount of capital and are affected as much as anyone by the credit squeeze. They often have to take a cut in profits to raise the required cash.

Workshops are in urgent need of rationalisation in many cases since they have a hard time of it even when the economy is not booming to find suitably qualified hands.

This particularly applies to the search for youngsters to train in the profession or skill. Spokesmen for this branch of the

economy have, therefore, been complaining for years that when it comes to further education in trades and skills apprentice craftsmen are often left out in the cold.

The problems of further education in a trade or skill are aggravated by the fact that nowadays a young craftsman must not only learn the tricks of his trade but must have a modicum of business training and an insight into the overall workings of the economy if he is to survive keen competition.

Furthermore with the tempting wage packets offered by jobs in heavy industry it is often too much to expect youngsters to go through a period of retraining pittance while doing an apprenticeship.

Prospects for the future are nevertheless quite favourable especially in those crafts that turn out a finished product. With the development of new techniques requirements of precision working are growing all the time.

For a long time therefore crafts have been vital as suppliers of parts to industry. They have played an essential role in the overall process of manufacturing finished goods. For a number of sections of the crafts there has for some years been a renaissance.

Cooperative work between crafts and heavy industry goes much further than the obvious example of the motor industry. Even spheres as modern as electronic data processing cannot do without the skills of the craftsman.

Ups and downs of the arts and crafts

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
655	636	635	621	604

Number of companies in thousands

Turnover in milliard Marks



Most craftsmen are not too thrilled by their successes. 1970 turnover was fifteen per cent up on the 1969 figures to a total of 177 milliard Marks, but two-thirds of this came from upped prices. And the future does not look too bright.

A spokesman for the sector at the Arts and Crafts Fair said: "The more complicated an industrial product is, the more important the craftsman's contribution to it is."

In addition to this more and more industrial concerns are beginning to realise that it is less expensive for them to rely on highly productive small workshops for production of parts.

Fitting into this new position is not necessarily so simple for many independent craftsmen. They must often break away from old ideas that cooperation with heavy industry is the first step on the way to losing their independence.

Horst Fischer

(DIE WELT, 16 March 1971)

Insufficient attention given to a secretary's posture at the typewriter

- *Spots before the eyes,
- *Buzzing in the ears,
- *Pains in the forearm, hand joints and fingers,
- *Backache,
- *Disturbances to the sense of touch.

hundreds of thousands of secretaries put

up with these discomforts without realising a murmur, while their bosses have no idea that the girls are suffering.

There are two main factors that cause these temporary discomforts or, in some cases, permanent damage:

Tough-typists, working with both hands, are unable to support their head correctly — this puts tension on the muscles in the neck and shoulders. (Without realising it people reading a book tend to support their head with their hand.)

Secondly, neither the machine nor the typing desk has any kind of support for the forearm. Hands have to be kept moving freely over the keyboard.

Secretaries are martyrs to the cause, and it is high time something was done to help them. Internationally famous designer Luigi Colani, 42, from Rheda in Westphalia, has been experimenting to try to find a solution to this problem.

With his ten-man team he has been commissioned by a firm manufacturing office furniture to design an integrated workplace for secretaries.

His chair, desk and typewriter form a unit. Elbows are supported by the chair arms, the body can rest comfortably in the 'correctly shaped chair and dictating machine and intercom are built into the headrest.

This new design to make typing more comfortable and safer will be on show at this year's Hanover trade fair to be held between 22 and 30 April.

The integrated typing desk will be improved even further by that time with



hand-rests on the under part of the typewriter so that the typist can rest her hands and work more comfortably.

Designer Luigi Colani sees his workplace being adopted for other uses such as computer programming desks and monitors and he does not deny that his best ideas such as this come to him when he has had a glass of whisky and a little hashish.

He said: "It is about time that typists and secretaries were spared the agony of old-fashioned desks and machinery."

(WELT am SONNTAG, 14 March 1971)

A design for the typist's desk of the future

(Photos ABC)

Bonn in danger of pleasing none of the people none of the time

Chancellor Willy Brandt, at the beginning of his term of office, hoped to make the government more democratic, but one thing he has achieved is an increase in arguments with leading groups of interested parties in this country.

The leading economic organisations have grown accustomed to extending their criticism of current faults in legislation and political leadership, the kind of thing they have always complained about, to the first Federal government not led by the CDU/CSU.

Trade unions, on the other hand, that can look back on a series of successful wage-scale agreements in which they managed to secure large increases for those they represent, compare the present series of successful moves by companies to raise prices, which they see as a sign of the companies doing their best to get rid of the present government.

Statements made by members of the SPD/FDP government have only served to underline that they support the theory that there is a conspiracy against them. The government has, thereby aggravated the polarisation in social services policy debates, for one in the disastrous concerted action committee meetings, for another in the crude language of numerous statements made by various associations, and has done itself great damage.

As a matter of fact the work of this government has been accompanied right up to recent times by protests and cries of disapproval from the lobbyists in the associations such as we have heard, albeit more vociferously, during the recession of 1966 and 1967.

Even Otto Wolff von Amerongen's Central Chamber of Trade and Commerce (DIHT), the leading organisation among chambers of trade and commerce and as

such forced to pull its punches when it comes to critical comment, has issued stern words. Words that would perhaps have sounded better coming from Fritz Berg's Confederation of Federal Republic Industries (BDI).

The DIHT, according to its retiring business manager Albrecht Düren, "can not voice opinions other than those expressed by the Chamber as a whole or a majority of its members."

But the DIHT voiced its negative opinion of Finance Minister Alex Möller's bill to beat tax evaders in the words of one single lawyer who worked out the announcement and formulated its wording.

Certainly the government had neglected to take into account the opinions of the DIHT — which in fact would have been self-evident.

But is this any grounds for insinuating that arbitrary methods were employed, an accusation that Otto Wolff von Amerongen's predecessor, Ernst Schneider, never found occasion to level at any other government?

It is understandable that many observers took this as an expression of sheer selfish interests by individual industrialists for whom the BDI would have been the more appropriate organisation.

The same degree of astonishment must be registered at Wolff's criticism of the "illusory policy of inner reform of the present government", followed up by the

DIHT question about how seriously the Bonn government is pursuing its reform proposals.

Statements of this and many other kinds serve to unsteady the economy, which is precisely what the leading organisations themselves lambast, blaming it on the contradictory and unsatisfactory steps taken by the government.

Certainly the government must take some of the blame for undermining confidence. But it does help the economy when the feeling of insecurity is spread and exaggerated.

The only group that can hope to benefit from economic uncertainty is the Opposition. The DIHT must ask itself if that is what it wants. The price it may have to pay is a permanent split with the ruling Social Democrats.

Firstly we can accept what Willy Brandt said in a speech at Bielefeld, that there is a plot between the Opposition and a section of this country's economy. Secondly we can accept the truly crazy words of the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions (DGB) committee member and member of the Bundestag, Georg Neemann (SPD), that many industrialists are trying to topple the present government by pushing up their prices — as if there were a monopoly in this country that would allow companies to do this without damaging their own interests! — or thirdly we can accept several clumsy utterances by spokesmen for associations that almost give rise to

■ ENVIRONMENT

7,000 villages
pump untreated
waste into lakes

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

At the Bundestag hearing called by the home affairs and health committees water specialist Professor Böhne estimated the amount of money that must be invested in the country's water resources between now and the end of the century to be no less than 233,000 million Marks.

So much play is made with the year 2000 that there is every reason to be more than a little dubious about some of the forecasts that are made but there can be no doubt that thousands of millions will have to be spent on keeping water resources clean.

This figure too, exact though it may appear to be, is based on rough estimates. No one can say at the moment how much it is going to cost in the decades to come to pump effluent into waterways with an easy conscience.

Dramatizing the sewage problem by talking in terms of staggering sums of money may have a shock effect but it also gives rise to a feeling of resignation. 233,000 million Marks is so much that one hardly knows what to do.

It appears a far less alarming amount, however, when it is recalled that in recent years the country's three major chemicals manufacturers, Bayer, Hoechst and BASF, have each invested roughly 200 million Marks in purification plant.

All it needs, then, is a thousand firms who are prepared to plough the same amount of money into water purification over the next thirty years and the problem of finding the money is solved.

This is, of course, mere theorizing but it conveys a clearer idea of the size of the problem. What is more, sewage is not only an industrial problem. Domestic sewage also mounts up and involves the entire population.

It is essential (and far more important than playing with figures) that as much be done as quickly as possible, even if it is only step by step.

For local authorities the sewage problem ought to be one of building purification plant. Sad to say, some 7,000 communities do not have a sewage works, though.

Burgomasters and local councils tend not to think in terms of immortalising themselves by building a sewage works. Sports facilities, swimming baths and tourist attractions go down better when election time comes round.

The village's sewage is pumped into the nearest stream, much to the annoyance of the neighbouring village downstream, but then the two have never been on the best of terms.

Polluted rivers only upset local authorities and the general public when they are already polluted. There is just no incentive and one of the major moves the government ought to make is to create greater incentives for the 7,000 municipalities to purify their own sewage.

As has already been indicated, the purification of industrial effluent presents far more complicated problems. The Federal Ministry of Education and Science has just allocated four million Marks towards the development of new water purification procedures and is pre-

pared to extend the programme if necessary.

Both the number and the amount of harmful substances that cannot or can only inadequately be eliminated by existing methods of purification are rapidly on the increase.

The much-vaunted ability of our waterways to purify themselves has not only been overtaken in many instances; it is reduced by the noxious newcomers.

The Ministry is thinking first and foremost in terms of what are called physical procedures, such as adsorption by means of active carbon, partial desalination by means of economic ion exchangers and extra-fine filtration.

The complexity of the entire subject is demonstrated by the results of a survey conducted among specialists by the Heidelberg study group on systems research.

Virtually nothing is known about the number and nature of waste products in industrial effluent, the survey concludes. Heavy metal compounds, petroleum and refinery products and fluorides merit special mention, though.

One specialist questioned estimates the number of substances either directly pumped into waterways or formed subsequently at between a hundred and a thousand million.

A serious future problem would appear to be cooling water, pumped into the nearest river at a slightly higher temperature than the river water after passing through the cooling systems of power stations, nuclear power stations in particular.

Harmful substances are not only pumped into the country's waterways as sewage or effluent. They are also, and to an increasing amount, produced by shipping, including small boats.

There can also be no overlooking a phenomenon known to specialists as entropy. Artificial fertiliser that is not used by plants is washed through the soil into the nearest river by rainwater and so accelerates the growth of water plants that entire lakes are becoming a mass of vegetation.

The ideal procedure as far as industrial water consumers are concerned would be the development of means of reusing water to such an extent that the same water would be kept in circulation all the time.

In a number of industries, steel, for instance, this is already largely the case and within certain limits could be done with cooling water too.

One measure that would not be at all expensive would be standardisation of the guidelines used by the various states in this country prior to agreement on international standards.

Least but not least more must be done in the way of appeals to the sense of responsibility of the general public. Much negligence causing a great deal of harm could thus be brought to an end.

As many harmful substances as possible in, say, detergents definitely ought also to be replaced by unobjectionable agents. This, though, is a requirement that can only be fulfilled gradually and over a longer period of time.

Another important factor is regular analysis of water by means of measuring stations and floating laboratories. If the number of harmful substances continues to increase at the present rate new techniques will need to be developed.

But not even the most up-to-date measuring techniques can ever replace the age-old law against poisoning springs. It is due to neglect of the further ramifications of this law that enormous sums of money need now to be invested in counteracting the damage that has been done as a result.

Hermann Laupien
(Handelsblatt, 11 March 1971)

The new purification plant at Dormagen on the Rhine

(Photo: AP)

Bayer uses bacteria to purify
noxious waste

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Bacteria must be bred and trained, as it were, to clean and purify sewage permanently - biologically rather than mechanically, that is.

Thousands of millions of bacteria must be put to work eating, converting and digesting dirt, otherwise there can be no purifying - in relative terms at least - the industrial and domestic output of sewage and effluent.

No bacteria are small enough not to go on strike when their environment changes, though, whether it be because of a change in their regular diet due to production changes at a chemicals factory or because of a lack of nutrient due to plant being closed down either permanently or during holidays.

A number of bacteria can survive a lock-out of this kind; others bite the dust immediately with the result that effluent is either not purified at all or only partially.

On the basis of many years' experience the designers of what is as yet the most efficient purification plant in Europe, located at Dormagen, half-way between Cologne and Düsseldorf, decided that computers cannot provide all the answers in advance.

They must learn the hard way, they reckoned. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. This, of course, costs not only money but also time.

At all events the outcome is that after investment to the tune of 27 million Marks all biologically purifiable effluent of Bayer's Dormagen works and the neighbouring Erdölchemie factory can be purified so thoroughly that they no longer worry fish in the Rhine and above all no longer jeopardise the drinking water supplies of several million people along the lower reaches of the Rhine and in Holland.

Dormagen's purification capacity is, it is claimed, sufficient to cope with the sewage of a city of 1.3 million people - Munich, for instance. It is already in operation but will not be completed until 1972.

By then investment will have reached a total of 34 million Marks and annual running costs will amount to seven million Marks.

The input is first pre-purified mechanically in six filter beds. Biological purification with the aid of bacteria then follows in a further thirteen beds.

The bacteria have ten hours to sink their teeth into the dirt, as it were, developing in the process into a thick brown foaming layer of mud.

They can only do the job, however, if 85 tons of atmospheric oxygen are either pumped in through jets or the more successful and safer process of stirring in from above.

In the third stage this layer of removed, filtered, heated to a temperature of 300 degrees centigrade and fed on a rubbish tip in the hope that it will not only affect the water but also the spires of Worms Cathedral one day provide the humus for a greenery or the foundations for a new building.

The purified water is pumped in the Rhine.

When plant of this kind costs 35 million Marks and industrial use can raise the cash, even though they not do so with the best will in the world, one wonders, are not local authorities - cities at least - compelled to the same?

Local authorities can, when all is said and done, raise the cash more than industry, which has to do with the rates, something they are usually too happy to do.

Arnold Krumpo of the North Rhine-Westphalian water board replies happily that most local authorities priority to theatres, sports facilities, town halls. The most the state can offer subsidies.

The water rate and sewage disposal political dynamite and local politicians are loath to touch them. This is what has decided the Bundestag's Rommelskirchen to announce his intention of checking whether the regulations allow the Bundestag to order local authorities mandatory.

This is by no means the end of the matter, though. Much investment is unduly delayed because someone or other lodges a protest against planning and the affair goes to court.

What is more, any number of parties are responsible for some aspect or other in this country and even more so at the international level.

As regards the Rhine agreement between the countries involved would be a long time coming, yet water reaching there can be no hope of it reaching the river water at least a little cleaner.

Ernst Berens
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 March 1971)

TECHNOLOGY

Europe's largest nuclear
power station at Biblis

Five kilometres from Biblis, a small market town where to this day an annual Cucumber Queen is chosen to celebrate the abundance of cucumbers, the largest nuclear power station in Europe is nearing completion.

The massive sixty-metre (200-ft) reactor dome made of 29-millimetre Krupp steel is on its way to becoming the landmark of a landscape previously dominated by the spires of Worms Cathedral on the other side of the Rhine.

At the end of the first stage the station will boast an installed capacity of 1,200 megawatts, enough to meet the power

requirements of a household that uses 200 kilowatt hours a month for a century.

The energy liberated during nuclear fission for the most part goes to waste. Only two per cent of it is utilised for power generation purposes but even this low percentage is sufficient to generate power for less than two and a half Pfennigs a kilowatt hour.

Nowhere in Europe, Kraftwerk Union technicians from Erlangen and Mülheim maintain, will power be generated for less.

By the time work has reached this stage visitors will only be able to view the reactor building from the outside because of the nuclear chain reaction going on within.

Project engineers state that even if a Bundeswehr Starfighter were to dive into the reactor dome at the speed of sound its engine shaft would only get half-way through the two-metre shell of concrete. There would be no other damage.

In wartime, of course, the situation would be rather different. It could only be hoped that the enemy, with nuclear power stations of his own, would have common sense to prevail.

Even the most peaceable of nuclear power stations releases radioactivity into the atmosphere while going about its business, mind you. In the vicinity of Biblis this radiation will amount to a fifth of the natural level of radioactivity; it is claimed.

Radioactivity represents a threat not merely to the environment. What happens in the event of an earthquake? The upper reaches of the Rhine are something of a geological ditch and minor quakes occasionally occur.

The 150,000 tons of reactor building are lodged, at a depth of nine metres below ground-level, on three metres of concrete, sufficient to ensure safety in the event of earthquakes on a graph of up to eight.

These precautions are to be increased following the recent earthquakes near Los Angeles and the experience gained as a result of this phenomenon in the United States.

Adequate precautions have been taken against flooding, it is claimed, but in

Nuclear power is on the advance. The current capacity of nuclear power stations in this country is relatively insignificant at roughly 900 megawatts, but by the end of the decade nearly one of four stations in four will be powered by nuclear fission.

Professor Heinrich Mandel, a director of the largest power company in this country, Rheinisch-Westfälische Elektrizitätswerke (RWE), recently forecast in a report that the installed capacity of nuclear power stations will amount to 25,000 megawatts by 1980.

It is more than the capacity of all 105 nuclear power stations in the world at present. Between them they generate a total of about 20,000 megawatts.

By the end of the decade industrial plants put the total expected output of nuclear power stations all over the world at about 300,000 megawatts.

These figures were made public by Kraftwerk Union in connection with the construction of the largest nuclear power station in Europe at Biblis on the Rhine. At present seven nuclear power stations are in operation in this country. They are



(Map: Werner Schmidt/DIE WELT)

requirements of a household that uses 200 kilowatt hours a month for a century.

The energy liberated during nuclear fission for the most part goes to waste. Only two per cent of it is utilised for power generation purposes but even this low percentage is sufficient to generate power for less than two and a half Pfennigs a kilowatt hour.

Nowhere in Europe, Kraftwerk Union technicians from Erlangen and Mülheim maintain, will power be generated for less.

By the time work has reached this stage visitors will only be able to view the reactor building from the outside because of the nuclear chain reaction going on within.

Project engineers state that even if a Bundeswehr Starfighter were to dive into the reactor dome at the speed of sound its engine shaft would only get half-way through the two-metre shell of concrete. There would be no other damage.

In wartime, of course, the situation would be rather different. It could only be hoped that the enemy, with nuclear power stations of his own, would have common sense to prevail.

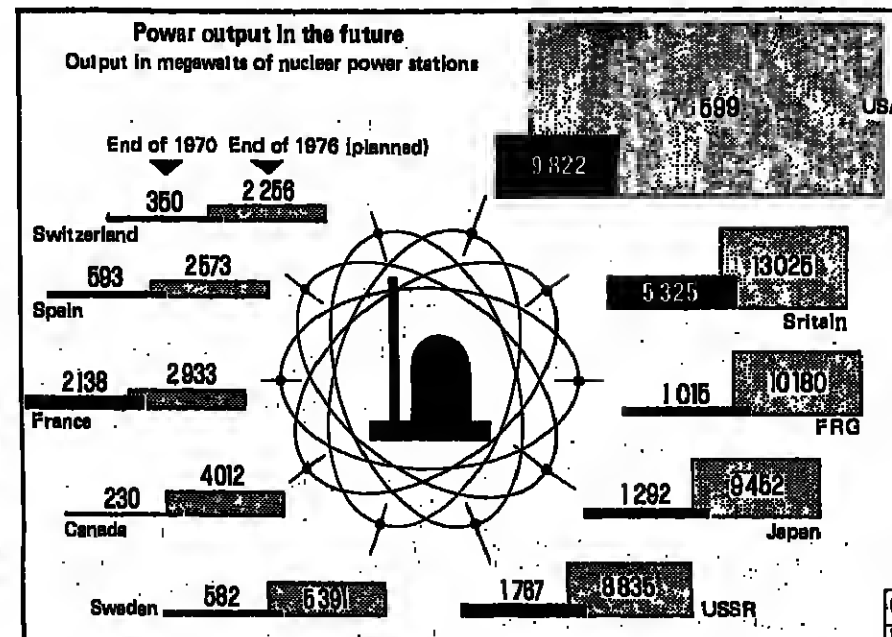
Even the most peaceable of nuclear power stations releases radioactivity into the atmosphere while going about its business, mind you. In the vicinity of Biblis this radiation will amount to a fifth of the natural level of radioactivity; it is claimed.

Radioactivity represents a threat not merely to the environment. What happens in the event of an earthquake? The upper reaches of the Rhine are something of a geological ditch and minor quakes occasionally occur.

The 150,000 tons of reactor building are lodged, at a depth of nine metres below ground-level, on three metres of concrete, sufficient to ensure safety in the event of earthquakes on a graph of up to eight.

These precautions are to be increased following the recent earthquakes near Los Angeles and the experience gained as a result of this phenomenon in the United States.

Adequate precautions have been taken against flooding, it is claimed, but in

Plans to build
another nuclear
power station

North-West Germany will in all probability boast, in a few years' time, the largest nuclear power station in the world.

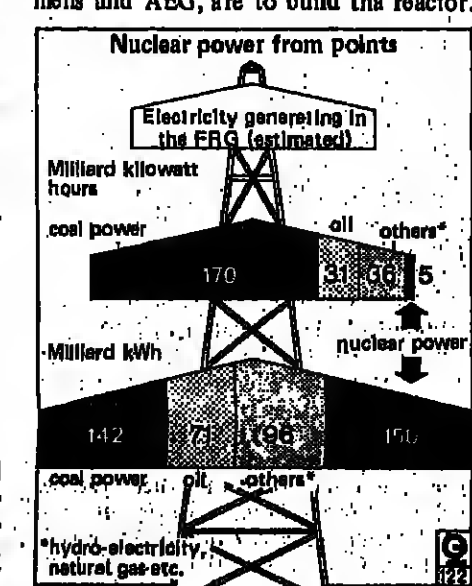
Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke and Preussenelektra, of which NWK are a subsidiary, plan to build their 1,300-megawatt reactor on the left bank of the lower Weser between Brake and Nordenham.

NWK's supervisory board recently gave its approval to participation in the project, which will be the third nuclear power station in the region following Stade and Brunsbüttel.

Preussenelektra are to discuss their financial involvement at the beginning of April. Present plans foresee each company shouldering half of the estimated construction costs of 825 million marks, including the first supply of fuel.

Nordenham will be a pressurised-water reactor similar in design to the one already in operation at Obrigheim (350 megawatts) and under construction at Stade (660 megawatts) and Biblis (1,200 megawatts).

Kraftwerkunion, a consortium consisting of the combined resources of Siemens and AEG, are to build the reactor.



They are also constructing the two other nuclear power stations in the region.

Were construction work to commence immediately the power station could become operational early in 1976. It will supply 9,000 million kilowatt hours a year, which is not much less than this year's total production figure for NWK's conventional power stations.

NWK stress that this country has now overtaken the United States in the development of high-performance nuclear power stations.

(DIE WELT, 17 March 1971)

Significant developments in
this country's nuclear power

Kahl experimental reactor (fifteen megawatts), Karlsruhe research reactor (fifty megawatts), Gundremmingen nuclear power station (237 megawatts), Jülich experimental reactor (thirteen megawatts), Lingen (252 megawatts) and Obrigheim (283 megawatts) nuclear power stations and Grossschmiedel superheated steam reactor (25 megawatts).

By 1975 the first generation of commercial reactors of between 600 and 1,200 megawatts will come into service. Indeed, Würgassen boiling-water reactor, built for Preussische Elektrizität, and Stade pressurised-water reactor, to be operated jointly by Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke and Hamburgische Elektrizitätswerke, both 670-megawatt nuclear power stations, are to start generating power next year.

By 1974 or 1975 they will be followed by four more major nuclear power stations. Early in 1974 Biblis (1,200 megawatts) is to be taken into service. It will be followed either later in that year or early in 1975 by Brunsbüttel (800 megawatts), Philippsburg I, near Bruchsal, (900 megawatts) and possibly the BASF nuclear power station at Ludwigshafen.

Work at Ludwigshafen has, however, been postponed until next year by the Federal Science Ministry in view of environmental problems. This accounts for the uncertainty as to when the BASF nuclear power station will be completed.

At the same time there have been proposals to install a further 1,200 megawatts at Biblis.

(Hannoversche Presse, 11 March 1971)

■ OUR WORLD

Sex paper circulations outstrip the serious press

Handelsblatt

Publisher Helmut Rosenberg lay seriously ill in bed suffering from angina. It was rumoured, he wanted to sell *St Pauli Nachrichten*, circulation 800,000, *Reeperbahn*, with a circulation of 370,000, *Sex Report*, circulation 370,000 and *him*, circulation 36,000. These illustrated publications were bid for by the *St Pauli-Anzeiger Verlag*, whose editor is Heinz-Peter Fausner.

For the bedridden man this was going too far. He commented: "A mother does not sell her child. I am just as bound up with my publications." He contacted his lawyer and asked him to make strong denials of these rumours. The rumour-mongers had omitted to contact him to find out that indeed he had no intention of selling.

It was true that Helmut Rosenberg had received five various offers for his empire, but he denied that he had any interest in taking any of them up. An offer had been made to him of five million Marks, and three offers of three million Marks for his entire publishing interests and one offer of 300,000 Marks — something of a joke — for the *St Pauli Nachrichten* alone.

Helmut Rosenberg was the first to discover and exploit the 'demand' for a publication such as the *St Pauli Nachrichten*. Such is his proud boast.

It all happened in 1968. Rosenberg was at the time running a sort of junk shop in *St Pauli* selling rare items along with antiques. An ex-Spiegel photographer, Günter Zint proposed that Rosenberg and he should produce a tourist's where-to-go in Hamburg. They had the idea of producing souvenirs for tourists which would be a newspaper with the tourist's name in the headline. For example: "Fritz Müller arrested in a brothel". Or: "Ewald Schultz takes over as new boss of Eros Center" would be specially set up for Mr Müller or Mr Schultz.

The first edition of *St Pauli Nachrichten* was just four pages, cost ten Pfennigs and ran to 10,000 copies which were sold in the Reeperbahn area.

Three thousand copies were sent out with the specially doctored headlines for *St Pauli* tourists while the remainder were given away by Rosenberg. Demand was great and the circulation increased.

By May 1968 it was up to 15,000. By July 1968 the six-page paper coating 20 Pfennigs had a circulation of 20,000.

In June 1969 it had swelled to twelve pages, cost 30 Pfennigs and had a circulation of 105,000.

Today about 800,000 copies of this weekly paper are printed. This is higher than the circulation of other weeklies such as *Welt am Sonntag*, *Christ und Welt* and *Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt* together. Only 780,000 copies of these three papers are printed each week.

The overall *St Pauli* press (*St Pauli Nachrichten*, *St Pauli Zeitung*, *St Pauli Illustrierte*) has an estimated weekly circulation of between three million and five million.

Martin Schwabe, editor-in-chief of the paper *Die Familie* calls them "bordello papers". Others speak of the *St Pauli* press and include in it sex gazettes that are not even printed in Hamburg such as *Treffpunkt Sex*, *Sex & Gags*, *OK, Friwol*, *Mini-Slip*, *Nacht Sex Press*, *Sex Gazette*, *Sexplaisirismus*, *Sylt Intim* and so on and so forth.

The result of a survey taken in one day

in Hamburg showed that there were 23 sex papers on sale.

Publishers are doing good business with printed sex. Where the line can be drawn between what they print and still-illegal pornography is difficult for any lawyer to say, particularly those such as Cologne Public Prosecutor Herr Busse who considers that pornography begins when primary sex organs are shown.

The first newspaper on the bandwagon, *St Pauli Nachrichten*, is still the biggest. There is a difference in quality between this and its many imitations.

Helmut Rosenberg explained his ideas and those of his editorial team by saying that "sexually free people do not become murderers." They are of the opinion that the subject of sex is still taboo for people in this country and gives rise to feelings of guilt. They are crusading against this and trying to free men "from their sexual plight".

Helmut Rosenberg said: "I believe that I am on the right road for doing my duty towards society." It is not clear whether he sees how little his publications express a genuine relationship between two people, how much sex and a partner in sex remain just consumer goods in his publications that are enjoyed and are good business.

Nevertheless his editors are making rudimentary efforts to sell what they call "emancipated sex". In other *St Pauli* publications it sometimes happens that consumer tests are conducted on prostitutes; foreign workers, and people with long hair are derided, and it is not only primitive sexual drives that are played upon but also baser nationalist tendencies. That at least does not occur in Rosenberg's publications.

Sex, with its still attendant taboos, is not only treated at great length in the sex press but also for example in the magazine for married couples *Jasmin*.

Jasmin, according to Peter Daid, a journalist and publisher of a press and information service on censorship in the Federal Republic as well as being a fellow worker on the investigation "St Pauli Press — anatomy of a market for lust" offers stimulation — surrogate — stronger stimulation — more absurd surrogate, but never directly satisfies a reader's need for information.

Henryk Broder, a psychologist and journalist has conducted another analysis of pornography and published a report entitled "Who's afraid of pornography?" Like Herr Dahl he takes exception to this magazine.

Arranging for a wife



Every seventh marriage in this country is arranged with the aid of a marriage guidance bureau, according to Arthur H. Flidner, chairman of the association of marriage guidance bureaux, speaking in Frankfurt.

In the main, women between 35 and 60 and men between 25 and 30, and frequently up to 40, turn for help to the 250 marriage guidance bureaux that operate in this country.

People seeking aid to make a happy



A *St Pauli Nachrichten* fan angrossed in the paper's entertaining reading matter (Photo: Marianne von der Laue)

He said: "... What *Jasmin* and the rest of the illustrated press prints is a marriage of convenience. Readers are presented with things that they are only ever likely to know from hearsay and what they have read in the press. They will probably never have such experiences in their life. They compare their life to the glamour of pornographic fables and come to the conclusion that they cannot keep up with this.

"In addition they do not get to see what they really want to... whereas interest in genuine (prohibited) pornography very quickly wanes as we have learned from experience since it soon satisfies curiosity by unveiling everything and leaving no taboos primarily covered up. The exact opposite is true of the kind of whiter-than-white pornography permitted in this country. It gives out stimulants in small doses and never comes to the crucial point of total enlightenment. Thus it guarantees itself a continued existence and thus a peddle it good business, while they hypocritically claim to be helping people to a better life."

The Rosenberg publication *him* is completely different from the rest of his papers. It is sub-titled "the magazine with the man" a publication for the homosexual. Editor-in-chief of this publication Dieter Michael Specht, 29, a student of psychology, Catholic theology and German studies said: "We want to make the homosexual aware of what he is, give him self-awareness and help him come to terms with those around him and the problems that face him."

Herr Specht calls himself a fighter and says that with his studies of Christianity he is counted among those people who

marriage come from all professional groups and from all social levels, according to Arthur Flidner. Ministers and actors as well as cooks and building labourers have sought the aid of these bureaux.

The statistics of those who seek aid from marriage guidance bureaux has changed little over the past ten years. Ten years ago the average cost for consulting a marriage guidance bureau was only 300 Marks. In 1970 this cost could be anything from 300 to 3,500 Marks.

The most expensive method of consultation was via guidance bureaux that use computers to select partners.

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 March 1971)

are respected. When he admitted he was homosexual he was thrown out of the clerics association.

In *him* he discusses the problem male prostitutes and has brought a report "Homosexuals — victims of a police" in conjunction with Munich's police. He has called for a "brothel for homosexuals" since "it is a crime," and has thrown light on problems of the ageing homosexual, "loneliest man in the world."

Working alongside him on this is Dieter Michael Specht has people such as Professor Hans-Joachim Schoeps, as well as many journalists serious newspapers.

Mostly they write under pseudonyms. Some, according to Specht, have to be themselves from the "shackles of sex" that they freely admitted to being set for him.

Herr Specht sees his publication kind of family paper in which politics not discussed but aids are given to into society.

For Rosenberg *him* is a losing battle. Production costs for a circulation of 50,000 run to about 40,000 Marks. Advertisements bring in no more than 5,000 Marks a month. Herr Specht said: "Firms don't want to arouse suspicion that they have anything to do with a magazine of this kind."

Helmut Rosenberg said that the overheads for his firm are 108,000 Marks per month. But business is thriving and has been able to buy expensive printing equipment and an estate near the border costing in all 1.2 million Marks.

Martin Schwabe would like to see these newspapers that he attacks conducted by the "weak-kneed Federal public agency responsible for controlling obscene publications". According to him they are highly dangerous to impressionable young people and are driving sexual drives into an area "that has damaging effects for society."

The Bundesprüfstelle under the chairmanship of Rudolf Steffen has refused to agree to Schwabe's demands for latest call from the Bonn Minister Family and Youth Affairs for prosecution. This decision taken in October 1970 meant that *St Pauli Nachrichten* should not be put on the index. It is judged to be "not damaging to young."

The judgment was affected by consideration of rudimentary efforts at social and emancipatory dissemination of information. Since then there have been no further threats of prosecution against *St Pauli Nachrichten*.

Maria Heiderscheidt (Handelsblatt, 15 March 1971)

SPORT

Soccer stars play abroad for better pay and more glory

Among this country's footballers abroad the names that most readily come to mind are those of Helmut Haller and Karl-Heinz Schnellinger. In Italy, undoubtedly this country's most prominent football emigrés.

They are by no means alone, though, and Italy is not the only country where there is a demand for first-rate football talent from this country. More than two dozen professionals are currently under contract to clubs in Belgium, France, Switzerland and Holland.

They have their problems, too. In their adopted countries they are generally known as the Blond Boy or the German and their Teutonic strength and Germanic resilience are praised sky-high.

Praise this may be but it is also a continual reminder of their origin. They are foreigners, foreign workers. And back here they are seen as mercenaries —



have invested wisely. Haller in real estate, stocks and shares and a house in Augsburg, Schnellinger also in real estate, shares and valuables, including paintings.

AC Milan, Schnellinger's club, recently played Juventus Turin, Haller's club, to a 90,000-crowd at Milan's San Siro stadium. The final score was 1-1 and each had paved the way for his team's goal.

This is the stuff that pays — cash, praise and new contract prospects. Thirty-two year-old Schnellinger and 31 year-old Haller can count on the wheel of fortune turning their way for a further season at least.

Since their emigration success has followed success, and success has paid. Haller was elected Footballer of the Year in Italy and in 1964 won the Italian championship with Bologna.

Schnellinger is still considered to be one of Italy's best backs. With Milan in 1967 he was a member of the team that won the Italian championships and went on to win both European Cups.

Good luck has neglected neither of them yet there have been occasions when they have willingly foregone the financial rewards and come home — to play for their own country.

Take Helmut Haller at the Mexico World Cup, for instance. The Italians gave him leave of absence to play for his country. His fellow-countrymen gave him a cordial but guarded reception. The first twenty minutes of the first fixture, against Morocco in Leon, pit puled to Haller's cherished hopes though.

He was starved of the ball. His fellow-players made it clear what they felt of him and that they had no intention of allowing him to share in the glory that was to be theirs.

After twenty minutes Haller left the field. That evening he locked himself in his room and ever since there has been no more mention of Helmut Haller playing for this country again.

Karl-Heinz Schnellinger, tougher and more self-confident, more diplomatic too, can boast Rhenish charm and cunning. He lives his own life and does not allow external influences to gain the upper hand. His broader shoulders have so far shrugged off the chips.

"Homeickness?" he says. "Not me — not as long as I feel I am needed here, anyway." Spaghetti and macaroni have consoled him for the disappearance from the culinary horizon of Rhenish *sauerbraten*, the salt pork joint that is a favourite dish where he comes from. Like Haller he thinks of himself as an Italian footballer.

As a player for Düren 99 and 1 FC Cologne he played in two World Cups and

was capped 27 times. As a player for AS Rome and AC Milan he has also taken part in two World Cup competitions and been capped twenty times.

Both men earn lire by the kilo in Italy but will play for their country at the drop of a hat. "I only have to give him a call," national coach Helmut Schön says of Schnellinger. And despite Mexico Haller frankly admits that "For an international cap I would cross the Alps on foot."

For this kudos Schnellinger is quite willing to encounter the ill-will of his fellow-players. The other members of the team take a dim view of his earning the money abroad and then snatching caps from one of their number into the bargain.

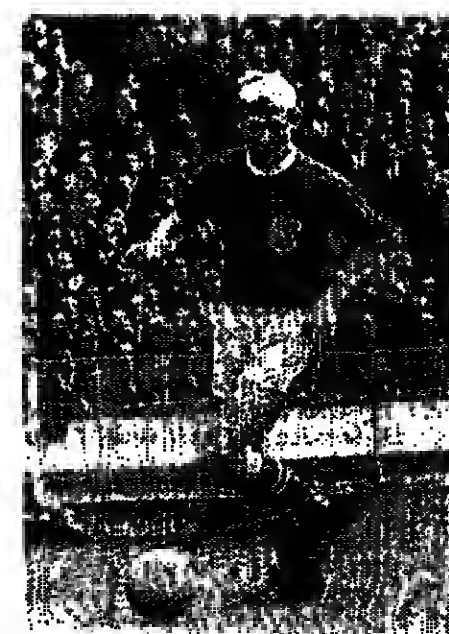
On the last occasion when this dislike made its presence felt, before the match against Albania, Schnellinger claimed it left him cold.

With the healthy egoism born of self-confidence and years of professional give and take abroad he readily accepted Helmut Schön's offer of the position of free-wheeler among the backs, a position Franz Beckenbauer has longed for for years.

The atmosphere was a little chilly as a result but Schnellinger shrugged this off. The pundits proved him right, many of them making him out to have been the best man on the field in what was in other respects a none too glorious performance.

Schnellinger has learnt how to use his tongue and grit his teeth to best effect.

Other players imported from this country have by no means been second-rate either. Well-known names such as Szynanski, Brülls, Konietzka, Schütz, Banhaus, Klippers, Volkert, Maa, Bernd Dörfel, Helmut Rahn and Lothar Emmerich (the last two top-ranking goal-scorers in this



Karl-Heinz Schnellinger (Photos: Nordbild)

country) have also figured on contracts for foreign clubs.

Just as Stuttgart once bade farewell to Waldner and Geiger Munich saw the last of Olk and Ohlhauser and Cologne parted company with Hornig and Rühl.

The times have changed since the late fifties and early sixties, though, Italy and Spain having imposed a ban on the import of foreign players in order to nip in the bud a not insignificant outflow of foreign exchange.

This ban deprived top-flight German players of the opportunity of becoming not just well-to-do but wealthy. It also stopped a trend that in the long run would inevitably have left football in this country second-rate.

Even so a couple of dozen players have left the Federal league over the last two seasons. Many of them abandoned the struggle to reach the top in this country, preferring to earn as much money more easily elsewhere.

In their chosen countries they are players in demand. Here they were run of the mill.

Ulrich Schröder

(WELT am SONNTAG, 14 March 1971)

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